#### THE DINKEY BIRD.

In an ocean far out yonder, As all sapient people know, Is the land of Wonder-Wander Whither children love to go; It's their playing, romping, swinging, That giveth joy to me, While the Dinkey Bird goes singing In the amfalula tree!

There the gumdrops grow like cherries, And taffy's thick as peas; Caramels you pick like berries When and where and how you please; Big red sugar plums are clinging To the cliffs beside that sea

Where the Dinkey Bird is singing In the amfalula tree! So when children shout and scamper And make merry all the day, When there's naught to put a damper

On the arder of their play ; When I hear their laughter ringing, Then I'm sure as sure can be That the Dinkey Bird is singing In the amfalula tree.

For the Dinkey Bird's bravuras And staccatos are so sweet, His roulades, appoggiaturas And robustos so complete, That the youth of every nation, Be they near or far away, Have especial delectation In that gladsome roundelay.

Their eyes grow bright and brighter, Their lungs begin to crow, Their hearts get light and lighter And their cheeks are all aglow; For an echo cometh bringing The news to all and me That the Dinkey Bird is singing In the amfalula tree!

Yes, I'm sure you'd like to go there To behold your feathered friend; And so many goodies grow there You would like to comprehend! Speed, little dreams, your winging To that land across the sea, Where the Dinkey Bird is singing In the amfalula tree! -Eugene Field.

# The Mills of the Gods

~~~~~~ I allow it must be nigh onto twenty years since me an' Caleb heerd that lecture; but it seems as if I mind a'most every word of it yet. You see, there hadn't bin much goin' on that winter; an' so, when along in January. Caleb come home from preachin -I hed a bad spell of nuralgy that day an' didn't get out-an' sed there was goln' to be a lecture up at Nubeh on the next Friday night, I jest made up my mind that I was goin'. But I didn't let on to Caleb then. You see a man's that queer, first thing he'd sed would 'ave bin, "You can't go with that nuralgy," jest as if a body could not hev nuralgy on Sabbath an' be all right agen by Friday.

Well, as I was sayin', I'd made up my mind to go to that lecture, so I sez to Caleb on Monday evenin'-it hed bin rainin' an' sleetin' all day, an' he hed bin out at Milltown after feed nn' was as cross as two sticks-sez 1. "You're not thinkin' of goin' to that lecture, Caleb," an' sez he, "What lecture?" Jest as if he'd never heerd a word about it. An' sez 1, "Oh, that heathen lecture you was tellin' me about on Sabbath day," An' he got as mad as a hornet, an' sez he. "There you go, Maria Ann Larrabee, a sailin' at things you don't know a thing about. Here I've gone and told Uncle Billy I'd take two tickets, an' now you don't want to go. I declare if it isn't enough to rile a saint,"

"Well," sez I. "I don't see any saints jest 'round handy; but if you've told Uncle Billy you'd take two tickets why you'll have to take them, an' if we've got tickets we might as well go." An' go we did.

You see I'd read a bit of poetry onct an' there was a line in it about "The mills of the gods grindin'," an' I always wanted to hear somethin' more about them mills. The man that did the lecturin' wasn't much to look atabout as lean an' hungry a-lookin' mortal as I ever laid eyes on-but he could talk, an' no mistake. He jest talked about them mills till a body could almost hear the wheels hummin'. He went on to say how every mean act, every unkind word comes back to a body soon or late, an' how many a time folks go on throwin' the doin's of days an' months an' years into the hopper, not botherin' as to what kind of doin's an' savin's the grist is made

I don't know as I ever heerd a more entistvin' talk. You see that man wasn't tryin' to show off his own learnin', nor to make us see how little we knowed alongside of him. An' when a body has somethin' to say, an' can say it without tryin' to do either of them two things, it's a pleasure to listen to him.

Well, I never forgot that lecture. Many an' many's the time I've looked at the hopper and watched for the meal, an' I've listened to folks a complainin' and findin' fault with the meal, when I'd seen them a throwin' in helter-skelter, not carln' whether it was corn or cobs or even stones.

Well, well! the mills of the gods surely grind fine, an' soon or late they grind it all. But sometimes the meal makes bitter eatin'-oh how exceeding bitter; but it's got to be et all the

Now, there was a second cousin of Caleb's-Henry John Stone his name was he'd lived with us quite a spell when he was little, an' Caleb an' me both thought a good bit of him, though we never liked his closeness. He married Mary Emily Lane. Nobody could help likin' Henry John, he was a born

why, I mended more for one of my own children in a week than I did for him in two months.

Well, they went to housekeepin' on a place jest next to us, belonging to Henry John's aunt. Elmira Stone was her name, an' she was a terror if ever there was one. Never married, "hed no use for sech worthless truck as men," she sed. I don't know as I ever seen any of them runnin' after her; but that's neither here nor there. She hed her good points, too. Well, them young folks hadn't been

married long till I seen somethin' was wrong. Mary Emily was right proud an' high strung an' she wouldn't tell a thing, an' he never seemed to notice that things wasn't goin' jest the same as they'd alwas bin. Mary Emily worked from mornin' till night, milkin', churnin', feedin' calves and chickens, weeding garden, besides cookin' an' doin' all the house work. After the first year she quit goin' anywhere but to church. It wasn't that they wasn't gettin' along in a money way. Why, Henry John was always a braggin' to me what a good worker he'd got an' how well they was gettin' along. But there was somethin' wrong all the same. Mary Emily's face was gettin' that hard lookin' it seemed as if she hed forgot how to smile, an' folks got to talkin' about how shabby she went, an' when they'd been married about seven years she took typhoid fever, an' I went over to stay a week or two till they could get some one. I declare an' testify that I couldn't find clothes enough to change her an' her bed twice a week, an' as for the children, I allow she must have washed out their little dresses at night an' froned them before they got up in the mornin', not a one of them hed more than

one decent dress to its back. Well, Mary Emily died, an' Aunt Elmiry Stone came to stay with Henry John an' the children. Henry John was all broke up, couldn't do nothin' but talk to me about how good Mary Emily was, how she jest worked away an made things do, an' never pestered him for money for finery, an' how she made over his clothes, an' hers, too, for the children, an' how he'd be savin' up money an' he'd got his horses an' cows all paid for an' some in the bank, till I could hardly keep from askin' him if her workin' was all he missed. Oh, I allow he loved her in his way, but he was close-all the Stones was close with money-close as the bark on the



"THIS HERE ONION BED'S MINE."

tree. An' when a man holds his money so close there isn't much room for love or anything else to get near him.

I took the baby home with me after the funeral, an' Henry John was over quite often. He was never done talkin' about how lucky he was to get his aunt to stay with him. Sed she had a paper made our, sayin' that things was to go on jest the same as they did when Mary Emily was alive. He wasn't to pay any rent to her an' no wages, "Jest think, Aunt Maria Ann, she don't want any rent," sez he. Well, I didn't know what to think. I knowed Elmiry Stone hed somethin' up her sleeve an' I told Henry John to be careful what he put his name to, but he sed he'd read it before he signed it; seemed as if he was so tickled at gettin' her to keep house for nothin' he didn't look too close at anything else.

It wasn't long until he told me she'd got him to draw out his money from the bank an' buy a new mower; sed she'd even go to town with him an' added some more to what he had an' got a better machine. I got it out of him that she'd had the bill made to her, an' had reseated it in her name. Henry John didn't altogether like this, but there was always the thought of havin' somebody keepin' house for nothin' to keen him from makin' a fuss; seemed as if money almost shone so bright in Henry John's eyes that it kind of dulled his sight for anything else.

Well, It came along towards the last of June an' Henry John seemed to be gettin' peaked lookin', jest like Mary Emily used to the year before she died went over one day an' he was weed in' out an onion bed, a new one he'd made that spring under the settin room window. He looked so worried an' miserable that I jest pulled him down on the porch step beside me. An' sez I, "Where's Aunt Elmiry?" sez 1. "How's that?" an' he ups an' says, "She's goin' to the market now," an' sez I, "How's that?" an' he ups and tells me that she allowed as the farm was hers she was the one to sell the stuff. "But," sez he, "this here onion hed's mine. I'm goin' to sell these onions an' get the money for them, or I'll

know the reason why." I declare I felt like sayin' lots, but I didn't; an' things got worse an' worse, till along in September I heered Henry John jest a shoutin' over at the fence: an' I run out to see what he wanted, an' he was a wavin' an' motionin' me to come over. So I jest ran over, think-

worker an' that careful of his clothes, | in' one of the children hed fell or got hurt someway. But when I got there him an' Elmiry Stone was havin' it hot and heavy; seemed as if she'd sold his onion bed an' pocketed the money; an' my oh my! what a story he hed to tell; how he'd worked like a slave all summer an' milked, an' raised calves that she sed wouldn't live, an' took care of the chikens an' run the farm besides, an' how she'd sold everything an' kept the money; an' how he hadn't hed a cent to spend; an' how he wasn't going to stand it any longer.

An' she was standin 'there a holdin out a paper to me tellin' me to read it An' I sez to her, "Didn't you promise that things 'ud go on jest as they did when Mary Emily was there?" An' sez she, "Well, ain't they goin' on jest the same?"

An' I set down an' jest looked at she jest looked back at me. An' sez I. "Do you mean to say you hev done jest like Mary Emily usted to do?" An' she give me such a scornful look. "Me?" she sez, "me? well, I allow I'm not a fool. I didn't say who was goin' to be the Mary Emily, did 17 Henry John to be glad to work like a nigger day in an' day out an' never see a red cent, an' when she wanted a callker dress she could come beggin' to him one of the dollars she'd worked as hard as him to earn. Sold yer onlons an' put the money in my pocket, did I?" sez she, turnin' to Henry John. "Well, you kin jest imagine you're Mary Emily an' I'm you. Lots an' lots of times you done that to her an' she wouldn't ask for a cent. An' when she died folks hed to bring things to lay her out in. Well, you've bin Mary Emily for nigh onto a year now, how do you like it?"

Henry John jest stood there looking like he was goin' to fall over in a fit an' I was dumb. As fur that dreadful woman she went up-stairs an' come down again with her bonnet on, an' as she went out the door she looked at Henry John, an' sez she, "You've had your lesson, see you don't forget it." Well, I went home to talk things over

with Caleb, an' sez he, after I'd told him what she sed, sez he, "Well, she's a holy terror, but she's about right there. Henry John's only gettin' back what he give."

An' sez I, "Yes, the mills of the gods to his likin'. You mind that lecture, have it of any desired length. Such a don't you?" An' sez he, "What lecture?" jest like

a man, wasn't it? An' some folks sed Almiry Stone hed made a small fortune out of the place that year, an' some sed it served Hen-

didn't think. I allow it's all for the care and use. salve. An' that's more than can be sed

vocate.

Comparatively Few Nutritive Products of the World's Inhabitants. Certain great food staples have proved themselves within the age-long described in the bulletin. experience of humanity to possess a larger amount of nutritive value, digestibility and other good qualities, and a smaller proportion of undesirable propfrequent ones, one hundred or so specles of fishes and shell fish, two sugars, a dozen or so starch-containing roots and tubers, only two of which-the potato and the manloc-are of real inty fruits, forty or fifty vegetables make up two-thirds of the food supply of the

inhabitants of the world. Instead of wondering at the variety and profuseness of the human food sup ply the biologist is rather inclined to ejaculate with the London footman immortalized by John Leech, who, when told by the cook that there would be mutton chops for dinner and roast beef for supper, exclaimed: "Nothink but beef, mutton and pork-pork, mutton and beef! Hin my opinion, hit's 'igh time some new hanimal was hinvented!"

Not Unusual. Kadley-I must confess I was pretty anything about it?

Kandor-No. Kadley-Strange they didn't notice my behavior. Kandor-I guess they didn't see any-

thing unusual about it.-Philadelphia A poor but otherwise strictly honest man says that the worst thing

about riches is not having any. Flattery is a kind of flypaper that catches silly people.



Handy Home-Made Tool. All growers of blackberries and raspberries know that one of the most disagreeable jobs of the season is the cutting out of the old canes on the plants of these fields. The easiest way of doing this work is to use a sharp tool of some kind so arranged that the operator may stand upright and work. The her. I allowed she'd gone crazy. But tool illustrated may be readily made by any handy man, and will do the work required quite as effectually as a more expensive tool.

Take the handle from a worn-out shovel or fork and have the blacksmith attach to it the end of an old scythe blade or, if one has no blade of alwas allowed that Mary Emily ought this kind, the blacksmith can fashion one from old scraps that he may have at small expense. Have this blade fas-



TOOL FOR BERRY GROWER.

tened to the handle in the manner shown in the cut, and when working among the canes of the berry bushes use it in the way illustrated.

This tool will be found extremely handy for this sort of pruning anywhere on the farm. It will work quite well for cutting out suckers in the orchard as in the berry row. If the canes are quite tall a straight handle may be hev bin grindin' away an' the meal isn't attached to the blade so that one may tool costs but little, and if one has a considerable area in berry plants it vill pay to have several tools made.

#### Beans.

"Beans" is the title of a recent farmry John jest right, whilst there was ers' bulletin, by Professor Corbett, the some allowed she did it because she well-known horticulturist of the United saw he was gitten that close an' mean States Department of 'Agriculture. somethin' had to be done to open his Beans belong to one of the most important families of economic plants with As for me, I never could jest make it which man has to deal-that of leout to my satisfaction, but there's one gumes. The bean furnishes food for thing I can say, it done him a power both man and and beast, and at the of good. When he married again there same time increases the fertility of wasn't a better dressed nor a happier the soil. It is, therefore, an imporwoman in Nubeh than Henry John's tant crop, both in farm rotation and wife. You see he alwus was a good in market garden work. The new bulman, but he didn't think; no, he jest letin treats fairly of its cultivation,

best; but when I go apast Mary Emily in Nubeh churchyard I say to myself, riment Station, has just issued an in-"If only." But there. Them that sleeps teresting bulletin on soy beans, cow under the green quilt need no heart peas and other forage crops. The culture of cow peas and soy beans is be of the livin' .- Pittsburg Christian Ad. coming important with many farmers, as they make good forage crops and at the same time add fertility to the soil. STAPLE FOOD SUPPLY LIMITED. They belong to the legumes, and the cost of producing is about the same as for corn, while their food value compares very favorably with corn. Several other classes of forage plants are

## To Pastenrize Milk.

Pasteurizing milk is a very simple process, the operator to be careful of erties than any others, says McClure's, the temperature, however, which is These, through an exceedingly slow and very important. When milk is boiled gradual process of the survival of the the natural flavor is destroyed, and fittest, have come to form the staples some persons object to it. Milk is also of food in common use by the human injured to a certain extent by boiling. race all over the world. It is really as. To Pastuerize milk. procure longtonishing how comparatively few there necked bottle, which must be scrupuare of them, when we come to consider lously clean; pour in the milk and plug them broadly; the flesh and the milk of the tops with cotton wool, which exthree or four domesticated animals, the cludes all germs. Place the bottles in flesh of three or four and the eggs of a deep pan or other vessel and heat to one species of domesticated birds, three a temperature of 158 degrees, using a great grains-wheat, rice and maize- thermometer, If the temperature reachand a half-dozen smaller and much less es 160 degrees the milk will have the odor of being bolled. Keep the milk heated for half an hour. The cotton stoppers need not be removed until the milk is desired for use. The bottles containing the milk may be ternational importance, twenty or thir- placed in a refrigerator or some cool receptacle. Milk so prepared can be kept for two or three days. To sterilize milk it must be boiled, hence Pasteurization is a different process. Poultry.

A careful observer of poultry needs no better sign of its condition than to watch the comb. A bright red comb shows that the ben or male is healthy and vigorous, and if a hen, she will probably be a good layer. After the egg supply has failed the comb will generally lose its color. In cold weather fowls with large combs must have extra warm quarters, as they are very easily frozen. It is frozen combs more often than anything else that makes cranky yesterday. Did the girls say Leghorns and Minorcas poor winter layers. As their names imply, they are natives of warm climates, as, indeed most fowls are. They very rarely get into as warm quarters in winter as they could find anywhere in the countries where they had their original

A cellar is a good place to keep been but, if sheltered from the winds and exposed to the sun, a strong colony will do well out of doors.

Shredded Stover.

For winter feeding of stock animais this makes one of the finest feeds on the farm. The modern husking and shredding machinery does excellent work, and its man-eating proclivities have been largely eliminated. An ordinary threshing machine can be made to do good shredding, but the grain is not left in the best condition. The greatest drawback in the use of both husker and thresher is that they require a large force of men and teams, hence the work is quite expensive. Perhaps the cheapest corn husking is done with the little old husking peg. But it is almost impossible to feed long stover without considerable waste, and the refuse stalks are a nuisance when it comes to handling the manure. These difficulties may be overcome by running the handhusked stover through a common cutter and shredder. This work can usually be done without employing much, if any outside help. In case ev erything is hired, the cost of the work, added to that of hand-husking and putting of the corn and stover in crib and mow or stack may equal or even exceed the expense of machine husking and shredding. This is a point for each to decide from his own standpoint.—Agricultural Epitomist.

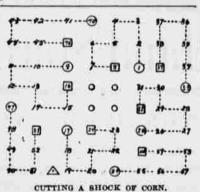
Composition of Crops. A bulletin of the Minnesota Experiment Station discusses the composition and characteristics of the more common farm crops, as alfalfa, clover, peas,

rape, corn fodder, timothy, millet, etc. In connection with the composition of some of the crops the protein content of the seed is considered. In the case of clover, alfalfa, peas, beans and rape two distinct types of seed are shown to recur, one of high and the other of low protein content, and the relationship of the physical characteristics of the seeds to the chemical composition is noted. The larger protein content of the seed is considered as a possible factor in the production of forage crops of high nutritive value. The quality of the forage in live-stock feeding is of great importance, because by the use of more concentrated nitrogenous forage rations can be prepared requiring smaller amounts of grains and milled products. The result is a material financial saving of stock.

#### How to Save Steps.

In spite of the extensive development and use of corn harvesting machinery the fact remains that much corn is still cut by hand. Therefore the accompanying sketch recently sent to the New England Homested by a reader will prove of interest.

He has figured out that if the plan outlined is followed a sixty-four hill shock, or stook, of corn can be cut at a minimum number of steps. The circles in the center represent the four hills tied together or between which the shock is built. After the founda tion for the shock is ready the man goes to No. 1 and cuts in the direction



of the numbers until he reaches No. 8. After placing his armful in the shock he begins at No. 9 and cuts to No. 16 again depositing his load and continuing the operation in the way the hills are numbered until the shock is completed. It will be noted that in addition to saving steps this plan brings the cutter near the shock with his heavlest load, or when his arm is full of

## Fruit from Seed.

It is doubtful if there is any kind of fruit that will come strictly true to variety when grown from seed, as there is a tendency to deviate from the original. One may secure something superior or the fruit may revert back to some undestrable kind. It is a slow and uncertain process. Chestnuts may be grafted when 1 year old. The nuts are usually placed in the ground in rows, 6 inches deep, early in the spring or late in the fall, hilling over them if in the fall, and uncovering in the spring. They are very unreliable in germinating and prefer a sandy loam. The European varieties are larger than the native. The native chestnuts vary greatly, no two trees producing nuts exactly alike in size, flavor, etc. The foreign varieties are grafted on the American stocks. Trees grown from American nuts can not be depended upon for quality of product.

## A Peaceful Bee.

Beehives on every front porch, giv ing each family a supply of delicious honey close at hand, while at the same time the bees will inculcate their lesson of industry, are a possibility, for the Department of Agriculture has succeeded in importing from abroad what may be termed a peaceful bee, which finds our fickle climate to its liking. The newcomer is known as the Cau-

casian bee. The name is derived from its native locality, and is emphasized by habits of life which rank it distinctly as the white man's bee. It is civilized, dignified and high-toned. It rushes with reluctance into anything that smacks of warfare, having, in place of the belligerent instincts of others of its class, a predisposition to arbitration.



1066-Norwegians defeated the English at Fulford. 1198-Richard I. defeated the . French

at the battle of Gisors. 1327-Edward II. of England murdered

in Berkeley Castle. 1356-English defeated the French at the battle of Poitiers.

1415-Owen Glendower, the Welsh patriot, died at Monnington.

1628-John Endicott's colony arrived at Salem, Mass. 1630-Boston, formerly Trimountain,

Mass., named. 1653-New England colonists declared war against the Niantick Indians.

1665-The great plague of London reached its height. 1675-Bloody Brook massacre at Deer-

field, Mass. 1697-King William's war ended by the treaty of Ryswick. 1710—Expedition against the French

sailed from Boston for Port Royal. 1714 George I, landed in England. 1745-Battle of Prestonpans between

the Royal troops and the Jacobites. 1747-Marquis de Beauharnais ended his twenty-one year term as governor of Canada.

1759 Quebec capitulated to the British. 1762-St. John's, Newfoundland, retaken from the French by the British.

1776-The first Trinity church, New York, destroyed by fire. Built in 1608. 777-Continental Congress left Phila-

delphia on the approach of the British....British victorious at battle of Saratoga....British defeated the Americans at Paoli, Pa.

1792-Meeting of the first Parliament of upper Canada.

1793 George Washington laid the corner stone of the national capitol at Washington. 1801-Robert Emmet, Irish patriot,

hanged for treason. 1821-Central American States declared their independence.

823-Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey became Secretary of the Navy. 1838-Opening of the London and Birmingham railway . . . . Anti-Corn Law League formed at Manchaster, Eng-

1841—Railway opened between London and Brighton.

1847-Shakspeare's house, Stratford-on-Avon, bought for the British nation. 1850-President Fillmore signed the fugitive slave law.

1854-Allies defeated the Russians at the battle of Alma. 1856-The last national convention of

the Whigs met at Baltimore. 1857-Massacre at Mountain Meadow, Utah . . . . Delhi captured by the Brit-

1860-The American tour of the Prince

of Wales began at Detroit. 1861-New Orleans banks suspended specie payment.

1862-Battle of Antietam ended. 1863—Gen. Bragg began the slege of Chattanooga ... . First day of the bat-

tle of Chickamauga.

1864 Gen. Sheridan victorious at battle of Winchester ... Gen Fremont withdrew as a candidate for President.

1868-Revolution in Spain commenced. 1870—The Germans invested Paris.

1871-Lincoln's body removed to its final resting place at Springfield, Ill. 1873-Financial panic precipitated by the suspension of Jay Cook & Co. 1881-Chester A. Arthur took the oath

as successor to President Garfield. 1891-The St. Clair tunnel under the Detroit river opened to traffic. 1894 Chinese defeated with heavy loss

at battle of Ping Yang, Korea. 1895-Peary Arctic relief expedition left St. John's, N. F., on return home,

1898 Spanish forces began the evacuation of Porto Rico ... French minister of war ordered the prosecution of Col. Picquart, in connection with the Dreyfus case.

1809-Anti-trust conference at Chicago

Odds and Ends. Methodist foreign mission schools have over 70,000 pupils. China and Japan together produce 125,000 tons of silk annually.

Taken the world over, the annual average rainfall is sixty inches. Coffee plantations in bloom are snow white and exhale a delicious odor, but the blossoms die in a day.

The steel sleeping cars which the Pullman company is building will weigh 25 per cent more than the present cars. As near as can be ascertained, the unappropriated and unreserved public lands

of the United States amount to 792,238. A decade ago, in the fiscal year 1896-'97, this country did a business with the Latin-American countries amounting to \$234,000,000. In the fiscal year 1906-

07 it has done a business with the Latin erican countries in excess of \$600. 000,000